DEMOGRATS IN CONFERENCE

NOTABLE GATHERING OF PARTY LEADERS IN SARATOGA.

Steps to Be Taken to Continue the Work Started There in Every County in the State-Speeches by Judge Parker Thomas M. Osborne, Edward M. Shepard and Judge Van Wyck-Every County Represented 450 Delegates.

SARATOGA, Sept. 9 .- In point of num bers the conference of Democrats called to meet in this beautiful village to-day was more than a success. In the matter of Democratic talent it was a success in every particular. The moral effect the proceedings are to exert upon the immedi ate future of the party in the State is of course problematical

One thing is certain, the activities of the men engaged in this conference are not to end with the sessions here. Strong reso-lutions were adopted by the conference to-day that the work started here be con tinued under the name of "The Democratic League of New York," and the executive committee is continued in power until a general committee represer every county of the State is chosen, which is to be done by December 1. The principles to be advocated by this body of Democrats are to be submitted to the conference to-morrow by a committee of plan, scope and address, made up of fifty Democrats, twelve from New York eight from Kings, three from Erie, two from Monroe and one from each Senate district outside of those four counties. This committee was selected after the conference took a recess at 6 o'clock this evening and will report its conclusions to the conference to-morrow.

The first session of the conference gan at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the town hall, which has a seating capacity of 1,200. There were few vacant seats Many ladies were present in the galleries and there was a band playing patriotic airs. Many of the Democrats present were convinced that the movement inaugurated here to-day had come to stay. An important fact was made known by some of the more prominent men of the conference, which was to the effect that similar conferences of Democrats may be held in other States within the next three years for the purpose of strengthening the party for the national election

While this body of Democrats is known as a conference it had many of the features of a State convention. In a Democratic State convention there are 450 delegates, three from each Assembly district. Secretary Francis A. Willard of the executive committee read the list of 614 Democrats from all the counties of the State who had written him that they would attend the conference and were therefore delegates. All told 450 were present. The representation by counties was as follows:

Albany, 27; Allegany, 3; Broome, 7; Cat taraugus, 5; Cayuga, 12; Chautauqua, 8 Chemung, 3; Chenango, 3; Clinton, 4: Columbia, 5: Cortland, 3: Delaware, 4: Dutchess, 10: Erie, 106; Essex, 7; Franklin, 2: Fulton and Hamilton, 8; Genesee, 4; Herkimer, 8; Jefferson, 6; Kings, 16; Lewis, 3; Livingeton, 4; Madison, 3; Monroe, 12; Mont gomery, 3; Nassau, 5; New York, 143; Ni agara, 11; Oneida, 14; Onondaga, 18; On-tario, 7; Orange, 9; Orleans, 5; Oswego, 4 Otsego, 2: Putnam, 7: Queens, 7: Rensselaer 8; Saratoga, 23; Schenectady, 3; Schoharie Schulyer. 1: Seneca, 3; Steuben, 6; Suffolk Sullivan, 4; Tioga, 3; Tompkins, 3; Ulster, Warren, 4; Washington; 9; Wayne, 5. Vestchester, 18; Wyoming, 4; Yates, 4.

The programme agreed upon by the executive commmittee last night was changed to-day and Alton B. Parker was temporary chairman of the con ference, which was called to order by Samuel J. Tilden 2d of New Lebanon. Columbia county. Mr. Tilden appointed Mayor Benjamin McClung of Newburgh and Mayor John K. Sague of Poughplatform. Mr. Parker was greeted with enthusiastic and generous applause. One of the pronounced features of this conference was the large attendance from ference was the large attendance from up-State counties, and the delegates from these counties were especially liberal in their welcome to Judge Parker. In fact the conference was generous in its greetings to all the well known Democrats, and as Secretary Willard read the list of delegates the names of Herrick. Osborne, Shepard, Van Wyck, Parker, O'Brien, Ridder, Jerome, Fox and Dix came in for hearty recognition. Jerome's name got most applause. Judge Parker in his speech dwelt particularly on the tariff problem and the economies practised by Democratic administrations. and brought out in marked contrast the differences in the matter of expenditure between these administrations and those of the Republicans Among other things Judge Parker said:

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH. Judge Alton B. Parker said in part:

We are here for no selfish purpose. This conference is no place for the man whose ambition for high official station is greater than his desire to render a public service. It is the place for patriotic men who are willing to make sacrifice for the public good.

And who that has made a careful study of the political condition of our country can doubt that the need of the hour is the upbuilding of a party sof fundamentally sound in its principles and so clean in its leadership that the people will select it as the instrument to drive from place and power the party that has seated its money changers in the temple of liberty, where they have bought and sold the privilege of collecting from the people in one form or another the riches in which they riot.

Only a few years ago we had our first billion dollar Congress. Now we have a two billion dollar Congress. The original ost of the Erie Canal was \$7,000,000. Now the Federal Government spends within three days what it cost to build that canal. Our speculative prosperity boomers are raising values on the strength of unusual crops, Secretary Wilson estimating the value of our wheat crop at \$620,000,000 and the hay crop at \$821,000,000. Yet the appropriations of the Federal Government for this year exceed either, and are equal to five-sixthe of the total value of both crops. Again, \$70,000,000 of this increase in exeight years of 90,225 Federal officeholders

army, which has also been unnecessarily increased during the last few years. The contrast between an extravagant

and wasteful administration and an economical one will appear from a comparison of the ordinary expenditures of Government for the last four years of Mr. Roosevelt's term and the last four years of Mr. Cleveland.

Piscal Vegre Vegre Total \$2,501,884.284 Total ... \$1,441,595,770

Thus it appears that the ordinary expenditures of government under Mr. Roosevelt exceeded those under Mr. Cleveland by \$1,058,988,414.
It should also be noted that the expenditures of the last year of Cleveland's sec-

other hand, the expenditures of last year of Mr. Roosevelt's second term exceeded those of the first year of his seco term by \$125,518,437-a most striking ex-ample of the difference between the old ned method of conserving the public funds and the modern Republican method of wasting them on party upbuilding.

> ederal Administration has been faith fully followed in many States which have passed under the control of that party. Our own State is an example. During the last year of the long service of Gov. Hill the total State appropriations were now the State has been under control of Republican party and year by year the expenditures have steadily increase until they have now reached the sum of \$66,000,000. In other words, after more than a century of existence as a State it required \$13,000,000 to defray the expens of government, but after fifteen years of Republican rule it requires nearly three times as much.

> The people of this State have to bear their proportion of the Federal taxes as well as of State. In 1860 the Federal and State taxes all told were \$154,000,000. Last ions exceeded \$1,050,000,000.

No wonder the leaders of the party re-sponsible for this reckless waste of the

romoting good government.

The same order of men, unselfish and natriotic is still to be found in our party in every district in this great State. They need to be brought again into service, to be organized and solidified in order to place the party again to the front, and an effort to that end should especially include the party again to the front, and an effort to that end should especially include in every district in this great State. They effort to that end should especially includ the young men.

JUDGE PARKER APPLAUDED. The delegates to the conference were They punctuated it with applause. The Judge before introducing ex-Mayor Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, the next speaker, called for a rising vote of all masent in acknowledgment of the greatly pleased at Judge Parker's speech speaker, called for a rising vote of all present in acknowledgment "of the moral courage and hard work of the executive committee" which made this conference such a tremendous success, Judge Parker added that he believed this committee had rendered a great remains committee had rendered a great service to the people and to the Democratic party in the State. Mr. Osborne, chairman of the executive committee, before beginin the State. Mr. Osborne, chairman of the executive committee, before beginning his speech, announced that the committee had chosen Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn to be permanent chairman of the conference, Mr. Willard of Oneida to be secretary, and as assistant secretaries Francis Gottaberger of Kings and Harold Havenstein of Erie. Mr. Osborne in his speech was especially emphatic, in his desire for Democratic harmony in this State. He was positive in his declarationa that the conference was to further no man's ambitions, that it was not against the present party organization and that it was not against any Democratic leader, State or national. Mr. Osborne earnestly denounced the present tariff bill and the paternalism and centralization of the Republican party. Part of Mr. Osborne's speech was as follows:

THOMAS M. OSBORNE'S SPEECH. THOMAS M. OSBORNE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Osborne remarked in beginning that all brands of Democrats were represented at the conference. He added, however, that whatever their diversity of action may have been in the past they had come together on this occasion with a common bond of belief in certain fundamental political principles and with a common purpose to sink all differences and lift the party in New York State from "the deep slough of despond into which it has fallen."

"We believe," said he, "that by doing each his individual share our united force

cach his individual share our united force cach his individual share our united force can go far toward making New York Democracy once more powerful, respected and successful; powerful if its basic prin-ciples be duly formulated into politics, respected and successful if organized under men respected and worthy of respect.

machinery to men of intelligence and character and bases its appeal to the voters neither on expediency nor on platitudes. This is perhaps one point of difference between a party of progress and a party of conservatism or reaction. but certain it is that unless the Democratic party faces frankly toward the future and points clearly the way to better and ever better social conditions it has no place in the world of American politics. And it certainly cannot do that unless it entrusts its affairs to men capable of understanding its history and its mission understanding its history and its mission."

Mr. Osborne wanted it clearly understood at the outset that the conferees weren't against the present party organization; they had not come together against any leader, State or national. They were here simply to forward as best they could the true interests of the Democratic party.

They were here simply to forward as best they could the true interests of the Democratic party.

As Mr. Osborne read the future, the efforts of the reorganizers would be retarded chiefly by pessimists and the ignorant. The pessimists will say that further meddling will only make things worse, while the ignorant will want to know what a Democrat is, anyway. But Mr. Osborne himself was inclined to sympathize with the latter class.

"When we see," said he, "so-called Democratic Representatives in Congress voting to fasten the shackles of protection still firmer upon an outraged country; when we see so-called Democratic legislators coming to the rescue of the most obnoxious men and measures of Republican reaction, we may ourselves well echo the questions, "What is a Democrat? What are Democratic principles?"

Mr. Osborne admitted that there were reactionaries in the Democratic ranks reactionaries in the Democratic ranks whose absence or even ejectment could be endured with becoming political cheerfulness whatever "social paugs" might

Mr. Osborne received a sturdy greet ing by the delegates. They were im-mensely pleased over his remarks. MR. SHEPARD INTRODUCED.

Judge Parker as temporary chairman of the conference then appointed Mayor C. A. Koenig of Auburn and Mayor Arthur P. Rose of Geneva to escort Mr. Shepard to the platform to make his

LAST OF THE SEASON \$2.50 Atlantic City Sunday, Sept. 12

Leaves New York 6:45 A. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P.M

year of that term by \$1,972,708, while, on

As I look about over the faces of this co erence I see many a man whom I peronally know has made great sacrifice his party and for his country and I look into faces that indicate that the room is literally filled with men who are prepared to make sacrifices and will make them should need require, and so it must great pleasure for you all to greet the gentleman who is now to address you. His name is known to all of you and dear to you all. His position has been high and he has given of his mental equipment and of his character assistance year after year to the party which stood for the principles in which he believes with all his heart. It now gives me great pleasure to intro duce to you the Hon. Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Shepard replied: Judge Parker, I wish that I could make good the most generous terms which you have applied to me, and if at any time I have in the past been of any service to the Democratic party it has only because there it seemed to me lay the hones

American people. ear the Federal and this State appropriaons exceeded \$1,050,000,000.

No wonder the leaders of the party reconsible for this reckless waste of the
eople's money seek to create new issues
that the attention of the people may
or this reckless waste of the
proposed amendment for an incompt fax. be diverted from an examination of the way in which that party administers a public trust.

The work which the Democrate of the State of New York have to do is not new. From the beginnings the party was able to command the active support, the unsleeping cooperation of good men in every geographical or political division of the State. During the days of Seymour, Tilden, Cleveland and Hill there was not an election district in which the best men were not enlisted with their leaders in the task of promoting good government.

He was earnest in his advocacy of the proposed amendment for an income tax. He declared that if the Democratio party did not take up this income tax amendment as an issue the Republicans certainly would, and Mr. Shepard's words were heartily cheered. Mr. Shepard hoped that the conference would lead to such exalted principles that the independent of the Democratio party. Mr. Shepard had a good word to say for Gov. Hughes direct nomination ideas of the Governor. Among other things Mr. Governor. Among other things Mr. Shepard said:

EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

It is a full year and more before the next among the representatives here from New the regular organizations there fear that we may say something to injure Demo cratic prospects at the momentous elec-tion which within a few weeks will take place in Greater New York may dismiss their fears. Although that city voted for election in November, 1908, still there exists which if the party be managed with suitto assure Democratic success in a municipal election. The crucial danger there is not in any outside influence upon Democrats to vote against the Democratic ticket refusal to make some other offer, may lightened sentiment for good city adminis-Democrats as among Republicans and which when sufficiently aroused is decisive at the polls. If no such offence be given by the organization in New York city—as we earnestly hope there will not be—the frank ness in which we shall, I trust, indulge at cratic ticket. And we may perhaps say in friendly fashion to the organization there that if, as we trust, it shall elect able and high minded Democrats to the Mayoralty and other great offices to be filled, then what it does in Greater New York will enor-mously help the cause which we have at heart for the State at large.

Mr. Shepard said that the Republican Mr. Shepard said that the Republican leadership in New York county, through its very high partisanship, had made itself more formidable and also more useful to the community than ever before in a generation. He added that fore in a general strength of the successful maintenance of an honest, high minded, highly partisan Democratic organization in every county of the State, vigorously separate, in the open and without underground relations with any adversary, alone would promote the beneficent creed of the party.

So it is therefore that I hope our conference will lead to stronger partianship among Democrats. But however excellent it may have in its past or resolute confidence in its future, nevertheless it is good for nothing to the State except as it shall concretely produce good administration and promote the success of some genuine creed. Indeed, unless those larger poses are served I don't believe that any organization will long remain either effecive or honestly partisan or proud of its past or fitly confident of its future. While certainly I do not disparage the ambition to hold office which is necessary and wholesome and of the first value to the public service if the ambition be one to use the office for a fit purpose, nevertheless an organization as a mere machinery to get or to hold office quickly decays. The very best service to party therefore is within the limits of what is present and practicable poses when exalted into actual practice. And we are here at Saratoga to-day to help provide, if we can, justification for loyalty to our Democratic organization through its better service to the creed which it pro-

Mr. Shepard declared that the Demo-

Mr. Shepard declared that the Democratic creed was never more necessary or vital than it is to-day. Nor does it depend upon any organization.

"It can, and if necessary it will, get on without the present Democratic party. Our party will not be tolerated simply because once upon a time it held a useful creed. If it embraces socialism or otherwise becomes the ally of those who believe in special privilege, or stand for plutocracy or otherwise show practical disbelief of the axioms of government, self-government, then some other organization will displace it, and beyond a doubt many to whom I speak would in such case go over to that other organization."

Mr. Shepard admitted that there was a time when he was fearful lest the present Rapublican administration might really assume the robe of the Democratic party, but that fear left him during the recent making of the Taft-Aldrich bill.

bill.

Mr. Shepard declared that President Taft had brought himself and his party a step nearer Federal centralization by the recent appropriation of powers and revenues which of right belong to the States and which are more needed there than at Washington. Said the speaker: With the dash of insincere demagogy with which the Republican party is apt to sprinkle its worst legislation the effort is, by the aid of anti-corporation feeling, real or supposed, to induce the American results to centralize and addition. people to centralize and solidify at Washington the control of corporations, not only those organized by Congress—for relatively they are negligible but the corporations, organized under State laws to promote industries or carry on business within the jurisdictions of the States. These State corporations include vastly the greater part of the organized industry and business of the country. I respect the frankness with which the President admits that this very centralization is a chief purpose of the recently enacted Federal corporation tax law. If that purpose shall succeed, then, indeed, we shall see the States in effect and result deprived of a large part of their caring power and control over their own targe or chief part be transferred to Washington and at such distances from the homes of the corporations in their own States as to reduce local watchfulness and power over them. And when the Federal Government shall come to control corporations we may look to see the corporations likewise controlling the Federal Government, as we have seen the rich "protected" in-

speech as permanent chairman of the home rule policy which is so chief and undoubted a doctrine of our party should make us insist that this tax and this reguative power be left to the States.

lative power be left to the States.

Mr. Shepard thinks that the Democrats should heartily support the income tax amendment; also the proposition to elect United States Senators by popular vote. He wasn't sure of the practicability of the Hughes direct primary measure, but he sympathized with the Governor in his effort to enforce on party management scrupulous respect for the will of the party members.

Mr. Shepard thinks public service commissions have come to stay, but the scope of their power is a question that the Demo-

missions have come to stay, but the scope of their power is a question that the Democratic party ought to deal with wisely and courageously. These in Mr. Shepard's opinion are the really dominant questions in New York politics of to-day.

TO FORM DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE. John N. Carlisle of Watertown submit-ted the following, which was enthusias-tically adopted:

That for the purpose of aiding and strengthening the Democratic party, bring-ing back to its ranks those who have been separated from it and attracting to it the independent and the young voters of the State: offering a place of refuge for those Republicans who feel that their trust in their party has been betrayed and its solemn pledges and promises to them broken, tho deprecate its wastefulness and extravagance in administering the affairs of government and look with apprehension upon the steady strides it is making toward the centralization of governmen at the expense of the legitim at the expense of the legitimate powers of the States and of the rights reserved to the people; and for the purpose of dis-seminating the principles of the Demo-cratic party, the efforts of this conference should be continued and for that purpose its origin be made permanent; therefore

Resolved. That the members of this con ference and of those who may hereafte become such be and they hereby are con stituted a permanent organization under the name of the Democratic League, that the present executive committee, sisting of the Hon. Thomas M. Osborne chairman; Edward M. Shepard, Morgan J. O'Brien, S. Stanwood Menken, Hugh Duffy, John Anderson, James Smith, W. S. Rodie, Charles F. Rattigan, James H. Glavin, William Rice and Robert G. Monroe, State convention, so that we may safely and Francis A. Willard as secretary, be be outspoken. Those who knowing that general committee hereinafter provided for.

That members of this conference present from the different counties elect members of the general committee from their re spective counties in number proportionate to the number of the Assembly districts the persons so elected to the legislative committee on or before December 1, 1909.

If in any county there is not any member of such general committee elected prior to December 1, 1909, the executive committee is hereby authorized to select a mem-ber or members from such counties. The members of the general committee shall each elective officer shall be the separate, in their respective counties. The executive committee shall call

meeting of the general committee on or refore February 1, 1910.

The power and authority of the league vested in the executive and general committees. Future conferences may be called by the

executive committee. The conference then took a rece 8 o'clock. The delegates were adorned with satin badges bearing the official name of the conference, "The Democratic League of New York."

SOME OF THE DEMOCRATS PRESENT Some of those present at the conference by counties were as follows:

Albany—D-Cady Herrick, W. G. Rice, S. Rosendale, Amasa J. Parker, Parker Cornin Oscar L. Hascy, James McCredie, William Keeler. Oscar L. Hascy, James McCreele, William H. Keeler.

Allegany—Homer R. Eiliott.
Broome—Henry G. Jackson, Harry A. Yetter,
Cattaraugus—Clare Willard, Staley E. Wood.
Cayuga—Thomas M. Osborne, Charles F. Rattigan, Nelson L. Drummond.
Chautauqua—Thomas J. Cummings, Frank H. Mott, William Bookstaver.
Chemung—Hobert P. Bush.
Chenango—William H. Suilivan.
Clinton—Henry E. Barnard, Wilmer H. Fitch.
Columbia—Samuel J. Tilden, 2d; John F. Brenner.

nen.
Cortland—Hugh Duffey.
Delaware—John G. More, John H. Townsend.
Dutchess—James W. Hinkley, Jr., John K.
Sague, Everett P. Wheeler, George V. L. Spratt,
Peter H. Troy.
Erie—Charies F. Bishop, Franklin D. Locke,
James Smith, Moses Shire, Herbert P. Bissell,
C. M. Bushnell, Dewitt Clinton, Edward E. Coatesworth, Harry A. Richmond.

orth, Harry A. Richmond.
Essex—John Anderson, Jr.
Franklin—William L. Allen.
Friton—William T. Briggs, J. L. Northrup.
Genesee—Robert A. Maxwell.
Greene—C. E. Bloodgood, Judson A. Betts.
Herkimer—Robert Earl, John B. Fenner.
Jefferson—John N. Carlisie, George N. Van

amee. Kings-Edward M. Shepard, Frederic W. Hin-chs, A. Augustus Healey, Augustus Van Wyck, istrict Attorney Clarke, Andrew McLean. Lewis-E. S. K. Merrell. Livingston-Fletcher C. Peck, John W. Hastings.
Madison-Alphonse E. Fitch.
Monroe-Louis M. Antisdale, John S. Whalen,
Howard T. Mosher, James P. B. Duffy, George
P. Decker, William F. Balkam.
Montgomery—J. H. Dealy, Frank S. Mosher.

Howard T. Mosher, James F. B. Duny, George, P. Decker, William F. Balkam.
Montgomery—J. H. Dealy, Frank S. Mosher.
Nassau—Cord Meyer.
New York—Alton B. Parker, Morgan J. O'Brien Herman Ridder, Oswald Garrison Villard, Martin W. Littleton, Frederic R. Coudert, Lewis L. Delaheld. Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, William Travers Jerome, Ashbel P. Fitch, Abraham R. Lawrence, Edward S. Rapallo, Howard S. Gans, George F. Parker, Roger A. Pryor, Charles J. Canda, William S. Rodie, Edward G. Whitaker, Henry D. Hotchkiss, Leo Schlesinger, Bryan L. Kennelly, Joseph W. Savage, John Fox. Francis K. Pendleton, George L. Rives, Peter B. Olney, David Leventritt, John A. Henneberry, Lafin L. Kellogg, Thomas E. Crimmins, George Harvey, Murray C. Danenbaum, John B. McDonald. Niagara—S. Wright McCollum, Joseph Donnelly, Thomas Hammond.
Oneida—William Townsend, Warnick J. Kernan, Walter N. Kernan, A. B. Kessinger, Thomas S. Jones, Francis A. Willard.
Ontario—Arthur P. Rose, D. J. Van Auken.
Orange—Benjamin McClung, Magrane Coxe, Orleans—William B. Dye, W. Crawford Ransdale.
Oswego—Oren S. Bogardus.

Oswego—Oren S. Bogardus.
Oswego—James J. Byard, Jr., G. Hyde Clarke.
Putnam—William Church Osborn, James Ladue.
Queens—James A. Renwick, J. F. Harder.
Rensselaer—William H. Murray.
Richmond—Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr.; Will-

um J. Kenney.
Rockland—Thomas H. Lee, Esler Sherwood,
M. Voorhis.
St. Lawrence—G. E. Van Kennen, G. Arthur Parker.
Saratoga—James H. Glavin, James D. McNuity.
William S. Waterbury.
Schenectady—George W. Featherstonhaugh,
Edward Winsow Paige.
Schobarle—Dewitt C. Dow, Arthur H. Wood.
Schuyler—William E. Leffingwell.
Seneca—Jasper N. Hammond, Benjamin
Frablilib.
Steupen—Francis A. Williams teuben-Francis A. Williams, George A. Stetucer Stevenson B. Duzenberry, Colin MacLen-suffolk—Edwin B. Duzenberry, Colin MacLen-nan, Charles F. Delano. Sullivan—A. M. Scriber, George H. Smith. Tioga—Clarence S. Mallory, Otts Beach. Tompkins—George P. Bristol, Charles F. Tre-

man.
Ulster-John J. Linson. John E. Kraft, I. N.
Cox, T. E. Benedict.
Warren-J. H. Cunningham. A. J. Pitcher.

Olster—John J. Linson, John E. Risti, J. Cox, T. E. Benedict.
Warren—J. H. Cunningham, A. J. Pitcher,
Washington—John A. Dix, D. J. McHenry,
John D. Conway,
Wayne—Charles McLouth, S. S. Brandt.
Westchester—Thomas M. Mulry, Clarence S.
McClellan, William P. Platt, George Vanderlyn,
J. G. Agar,
Wyoming—Frank W. Brown, Vincent Morgan,
Yates—Glibert H. Baker, Ernest P. Bordwell.

TELEGRAM FROM BRYAN At the evening session of the conference permanent Chairman Shepard read the following telegram: KENEDY, Tex., Sept. 9.

To the Democratic Conference, Saratoga: I trust the conference will strengthen the favor of principles and policies acceptable to rank and file of party throughout the land. I am hoping for strong indorsement of income tax and for specific demand for free war materia! and substantial reduction of tariff on manufactured articles

of tariff on manufactured articles.

W. J. BRYAN.

The speakers at the evening session were D-Cady Herrick of Albany. Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn and John Sayles of Buffalo. The session was largely attended and the three speakers were rapturously applauded.

Judge Herrick said in part:

D-CADY HERRICK'S SPRECH.

phases of the question equally import to the people of this State. Said he:

The taxes that are resorted to and are to be resorted to for the purpose of preserv-ing a protective tariff will be largely paid by the people of the State of New York. Furthermore such taxation must necessarily deprive the State of needed revenue. our population and the activities of State increase our necessary expenses will ontinually increase.
Since our last Democratic State adminis-

ment by extravagance and wastefulness have been nearly doubled, and the State has been committed to large undertakings which require the expenditure of vast sums of money.

We need to preserve all our present

sources of revenue. The prospect now is that we will shortly have to resort to of our State government. If we are de revenue or the amount thereof is cut down the amount necessary to be raised by direct taxes must necessarily be increased.

Judge Herrick added that the power to tax, which is the power to destroy, cannot rest in both the Federal and State governments and that it must ultimately and necessarily be held that where property is subject to Federal taxation it cannot be subject to State taxation.

Judge Herrick said in conclusion:

We ask the wanderers from our ranks to return and aid us. Unite with us in uphold-ing the old but ever living and vital Demo-A strict construction of constitutions oth State and Federal, that the rights of

the States and people respectively may be Loyal support of the Federal Government Eternal vigilance in watching and de

tecting, and vigorous and persistent oppo-sition to any and all extensions of Federal ower that trench upon those reserved to he States or to the people. A tariff for revenue only. No protected interests or persons at the expense of the

needs of government economically adm istered require.

Add to these for our State: Opposition to the ratification by State of any amendment to the Federal Constitution, except by a Legislature both branches of which were elected when such mendment was an issue before the people Steady adherence to the principle of home rule and local self-government by the State and each of its political subdivisions. Rigid economy in State expenditures.

Strict accountability by all public off-Reform in our registration and enrolmen law, so that personal registration and en-rolment shall be required in every political subdivision of the State. Reform in our methods of election, so that

deliberate and intelligent selection of the voters of the State.

Reform in our methods of nominating candidates for public office so that nominating conventions shall be composed of repre-sentatives directly chosen by the members

of the party: surrounding the primaries with such safeguards as will insure their honesty, and providing the necessary time and legal machinery to insure the choice of the majority of the voters being respected And finally in making our nominations

ompetent, intelligent men; men who can be they profess. With such principles and candidates if we

do not meet with success we will at least de-Judge Van Wyck said in part:

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK'S SPERCH. Justice Van Wyck declared that the Republican party was born in a violation of the constitutional rights of the people. A Congressional cabal, he said, virtually usurped the executive powers of the Government in the decade between 1865 and 1875 and came near to disgracing their country by the impeachment of President Johnson. To this "orgy under the disguise of Government" Justice Van Wyck compares the new era, in which "the executive virtually usurps the legislative functions of government."

"The Democracy," said Justice Van Wyck, "now has a great mission to perform, namely to restore the Constitution form, namely to restore the Constitution to its full force; emancipate Congress from the thraldom of executive interference through the distribution of patronage and the use thereof in the various Congressional districts to destroy or discipline a Congressman who refuses to take his orders from the Chief Executive; to liberate the Federal courts from a like threstorm and greate a reform in the

his orders from the Chief Executive; to liberate the Federal courts from a like thresidrom and create a reform in the appointment and confirmation of judicial officers who are too ready to follow the extreme radicalism of an inflaming and hysterical Executive.

"The Republican party under Roosevelt, Taft and Hughes has drifted from the ancient moorings and safeguards of the Republic. They have, through the daily press, for some eight years been declaring what laws a servile Congress or Legislature should enact at their dictation, or the disobedient legislator must expect to be opposed in his district by the Executive forces and influences."

Justice Van Wyck urged the conferees to leave the matter of platforms and issues entirely to the party conventions. It should be the purpose of the conference as he saw it merely to afford an opportunity for all to commune freely together. He had found many different opinions among Democrats in regard to the proposed constitutional amendment giving the Federal Government power to levy an income tax. He had found that many Democrates favor it on the ground that the national Government should be clothed with such power in the time of war and also because they believed that the national Government should be clothed with such power in the time of war and also because they believed that tariff reform downward never would be realized until some other means of raising revenue was resorted to. He had found strong opposition among other Demo-crata.

crats.

The remedy for the present division of the Democratic forces as Justice Van Wyck sees it, is first, to call conferences like this one: second, to resolve to cooperate from this time on with the organized forces against the Republican party and its extravagance; third, for each member of the conference to take an active part in the primaries; fourth, to induce each member of the State committee to use his influence to establish the principle that only legally elected delegates will be recognized at the State conventions.

Mr. Sayles said:

MR. SAYLES'S SPEECH.

This conference is hailed by the Democrats of Erie county and western New York as a prophecy of a better day for the party of Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden. In com-mon with our political comrades through out the State we approach this great gathering in the earnest expectation that ar adequate statement of the abiding princi-ples of the Democratic party will be forthcoming, a statement in accord with the spirit of present day needs.

We come to this conference not as the champions of the policies of either 1892 or 1896. We come as just plain Demo-crats, proud of our party and full of affec-tion for it. For while the distinguished leader of 1802, Grover Cleveland, was an honored resident of our own good city of Buffalo and as such received its loyal sup port in the three campaigns wherein he was the national Democratic sandard bearer, the local Democracy for speak to-night was equally faithful to the great Nebraskan, William J. Bryan, in the three Persidential campaigns lead

Judge Herrick declared that if the method now proposed of meeting deficiencies in the Federal revenue is acquisesced in we will have a protective tariff fastened upon us indefinitely. "The corporation and income taxes," said he "are the saviors of the protective system." Judge Herrick added that there are other

ballot box stuffing at the party primaries, the violation of home rule at State conventhe violation of home rule at State conven-tions and from treachery to regularly nomi-nated and honorable Democartic candidates on election day. These things are not calculated to inspire confidence in our party among good citizens anywhere. The Democracy of Erie county look to this conference to point the way to a

return to an acceptable leadership of the Empire State Democracy, a leadership possessing character, imagination and substantial parts; a leadership possessing a decent respect for the aspirations of a law abiding, patriotic people; a leadership possessing an affectionate regard for the examples of real generalship and states-manship personified in the lives of those illustrious New York Democrats of blessed memory, Clinton, Van Buren, Wright, Marcy, Seymour, Tilden and Cleveland. The conference then adjourned to 10 clock to-morrow morning.

MAKING THE PLATFORM. Committee of Fifty-one at Work Prepar-

ing a Declarations of Principles. SARATOGA, Sept. 9.—The hardest work of the Democratic conference was that assumed to-night by the committee of fifty-one members, one from each Senate district, known as the committee on plan, scope and address, appointed to prepare a declaration of principles which in effect will be an address to the people of the State. This committee session until a late hour to-night.

The members of the committee are

Frederick W. Watriss, Charles G. Meyer, Augustus Van Wyck, Andrew McLean, rnard J. York, Harrington Putnam. A. Augustus Healy, John F. Clark, J. Warner Greene, Frederic W. Hinrichs, Morgan J. O'Brien, William Travers Jerome, John Fox, S. S. Menken, Herman Ridder, Paul Fuller, William E. Curtis, William Temple Emmett, John H. Ronner. Maurice Dieches, R. G. Monroe, H. W. Killeen, Leo Schlessinger, Eugene Lamb Richards, O. G. Billard, Magrane Coxed, J. W. Hinkley, John E. Kraft, D-Cady nore money from the people than the just Herrick, H. O'Reilly Tucker, John A. Dix. J. H. Dealy, McIntyre Frazer, J. H. J. H. Dealy, McIntyre Frazer, J. E. Cunningham, F. S. Law, J. N. Carlisle, William Townsend, A. E. Fitch, T. W. Meachen, Henry G. Jackson, T. M. Osborne, W. S. Mallory, Charles H. McLouth, John Comosh, Howard T. Mosher, George P. Decker, John J. Ryan, Dr. William Gaertner, George G. Davidson, Jr., Thomas E. Burke and Claire Willard, Andrew McLean, publisher and editor of the Brocklyn Citizen, was named as chairman of the committee. A subchairman of the committee. A sub-committee was appointed to consider suggestions to be incorporated in what is to be the platform of the conference suggestions to be incorporated in what is to be the platform of the conference and to prepare a tentative platform for submission to the full committee at 10:30 o'clock to-night. This sub-committee comprises Thomas M. Osborne, D-Cady Herrick, H. W. Killeen, R. G. Monroe. Augustus A. Healy, S. S. Menken, Alton B. Parker, Edward M. Shepard, Andrew McLean, John N. Carlisle and Augustus A. Vah Wyck. D-Cady Herrick was named at first as chairman of the sub-committee, but he was forced to decline because of his engagement to address the conference at a session in the town hall to-night. Mr. Osborne took Mr. Herrick's place as chairman. Col. William G. Rice of Albany was named as secretary of the sub-committee.

There is every probability that the subcommittee on plan, scope and address will recommend the imposition of an income tax, but whether this tax shall be paid to the Federal Government or when

ther it will be paid to the States in which it is imposed has been one of the problems in this conference. The sub-committee largely favored the imposition of the Feu-

ral income tax.

The sub-committee seemed to favor complete primary reform in the State rather than the Hughes brand of so-called direct nominations, but the sentiment was in favor of direct nominations pure and simple if there is a declaration on this question.

question.

The sub-committee will recommend a platform for tariff for revenue only, the political battle cry which hundreds of thousands of Democrate still believe elected Tilden to the Presidency in 1876.

The sub-committee without doubt will advocate the election of United State Senators by direct vote of the people, thus conforming to platforms of Democratic State conventions. cratic State conventions.

The platform will be but a few hundred

The platform will be but a few hundred words in length. It is proposed to have this platform mean something. There will be no explanations, just declarations. It will be very similar so far as length is concerned to the Tilden Gubernatorial platform of thirty-four years ago.

The tentative draft of the platform adopted by the sub-committee opposes the Federal taxation of corporations and favors our giving up the Philippines and self-government in those islands under an international guaranty.

Just before midnight the sub-committee completed its work and the full committee met to consider this tentative draft of the platform as finally adopted by the sub-committee. The platform declares for a larger popular control of party nominations while not specifically favoring direct nominations.

ANY SUGG ESTIONS ON CHARTER? Legislative Committee Invites the Cooperation of Citizens.

The legislative committee which is considering Charter revision has decided to hold public meetings after October 20 to determine what amendments if any are needed to the Charter and code prepared by the Ivins commission. The committee met yesterday afternoon in the offices of Julius M. Mayer, counsel to the committee. Assemblyman Fred Hammond, chairman: Senators Brady and Brough and Assemblymen Murphy, Robinson. Smith and Geoghegan were present. After the meet-ing adjourned Mr. Mayer gave out this statement:

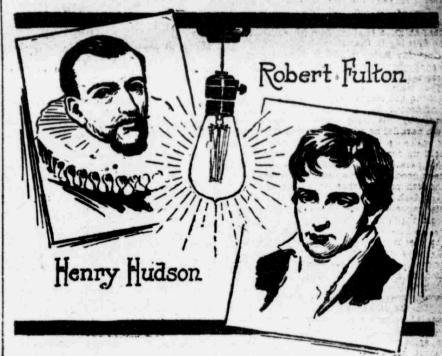
"The legislative committee on the "The legislative committee on the Charter was authorized to examine and consider the proposed Charter and Administrative Code drafted by the Charter-Revision Commission to determine what amendments, if any, are needed to perfect the same and to report its recommenda-

tions to the Legislature on or before February 1, 1910.

"In order that this work may be promptly completed the committee invites the cooperation of public officials, civic bodies and citizens generally. The basis of the committee's work will be the Charter and code submitted to the Legislature by the Ivins commission.

"The committee will hold public hearings, and to that end has drafted rules of procedure so that the fullest opportunity will be given to any person who desires to be heard. In view of the large task before the committee to be performed within the limited time accorded it has been deemed necessary to require formed within the limited time accorded it has been deemed necessary to require that any person desiring to be heard shall file a brief or memorandum with the committee prior to October 20, covering the matters which he wishes to call to the attention of the committee.

"The office of the committee is room 1903, 43 Exchange place, to which all communications may be addressed."



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